

WEATHER FORECAST.
Clearing to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate to fresh northwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 68; lowest, 59.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

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AMERICANS AND FRENCH STRIKE 40 MILE BLOW; U. S. TROOPS GAIN 7 MILES IN VERDUN REGION; GERMAN AID FAILS TO CHECK BULGAR FLIGHT

U. S. CUTS LESS ESSENTIALS TO SAVE WAR STEEL

Reduction Order Ranges
From Automobiles to
Baby Buggies.
BOARD GOVERNS RUBBER
Soft Drinks, Pianos, Corsets
and Coffins on Restricted
Production List.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—A sweeping curtailment of raw materials in less essential manufacturing was announced to-day by the War Industries Board. It ranged from reducing the output of passenger automobiles to a deep cut in production of such things as baby buggies, clothes wringers and talking machines.
But one specific industry benefits as typewriters are put on the preference list, the only industry named to get priority consideration. Six concerns making typewriters are named.
The purpose back of the order is of course to lessen the consumption of iron, steel, labor, fuel and other essential elements of industry and apply the saving to purely war production.

Rubber Industry Affected.
Control of the whole rubber industry is assumed by the board, and immediately, affected the output of automobile tires one-half.

Restricting iron and steel distribution in the non-war and domestic industries is characterized by the War Industries Board as its greatest drive. Every effort will be made to conserve the supply of the metals in which the shortage is heavy and growing heavier. It is the intention to use every means to stimulate the production of steel and iron for war work.
Half the drinkers of soft drinks will have to quit or all of the soft drink enthusiasts will have to quench their thirst by one-half the former number of glasses, because the production of fruit juices, waters, concentrated extracts, syrups and carbonated acid gas for every month is to drop 50 per cent. of the production for the same periods in 1917.
Followers of the fad established by a former Secretary of State will have a little better time because this year's crop may be used in the production of grape juice. The same is true of elder and loganberry juice.
A ban on the flowing robes of armor and armor pieces may be in order, as it is deemed that the number of corsets manufactured during the balance of this year will equal only 40 per cent. of those articles made in the last four months of last year.
The baby buggy output is to be just half in comparison with the 1917 period.
No brass may be purchased for bells, and the production of metal beds of other sorts is halted. This applies to Government orders and those placed by American allies.
Among the industries coming under specific instructions are:
Passenger automobiles. For the last six months of 1918 25 per cent. of 1917 production is allowed provided the manufacturer will limit his purchases of materials, equipment and supplies to such as are absolutely necessary to match up stocks on hand.
Rolling on Pianos.
Pianos, piano players and parts. In last four months of 1918 one-third the production of the last four months of 1917.
Golfers. During last four months of 1918 70 per cent. of production of the last four months of 1917. This will include Government orders.
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AMERICAN SHIPYARDS SET WORLD RECORD IN OUTPUT

In Twelve Months Just Ended 1,956,455 Gross Tons Were Produced, Beating 1913 British Mark—4,000,000 Deadweight Tons Probable in 1918.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The shipyards of America established a new world's record for ship production for the twelve months ended to-day. From September 27, 1917, to September 26, 1918, the United States placed in service 1,956,455 gross tons of shipping. The previous world's record was held by British shipyards, which in 1913, the greatest year in British shipbuilding, turned out 1,932,153 gross tons.
Expressed in deadweight tonnage, the figure used by the Shipping Board, American production was nearly 3,000,000 tons. The twelve months just ended are the first in which American production for a year has exceeded the record of British yards. Before 1918 all shipbuilding records were held by the British.
The figures made public to-day are those of the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce and not those of the Shipping Board. For this reason they include all tonnage of 100 gross or more, placing them on a parity with the British figures which are always expressed in gross tonnage.
Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain sent this message to Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board to-day:
"We have gone over the top this morning in shipbuilding. In the twelve months ended just now (19 A. M.) American shipyards have built and the Commerce Department, Bureau of Navigation, has officially numbered 1,956,455 gross tons, passing the previous high record of the United Kingdom for 1913 calendar year, 1,932,153 gross tons launched, of which 1,792,247 gross tons completed (Lloyd's returns).
British construction for the present year is behind that of the American yards. The latest British figures available are up to August 31. They show for the eleven months ended on that date construction of 1,512,540 gross tons. Production for September will hardly be sufficient to bring the year's total near that of the United States.
The British tonnage for the seven months and the American for twelve aggregate 3,459,095 gross tons completed, exceeding the world's record production for all nations of 2,322,882 made in 1913.
The figures for the twelve months make it clear that the United States will greatly exceed early estimates of production by experts, who declared that this country would not turn out 3,000,000 deadweight tons in 1918. With an entire quarter yet remaining the production is likely to equal 4,000,000 deadweight tons of ships delivered and in service.
There is at present a gap of more than 1,000,000 deadweight tons between launchings and deliveries, due to delay in getting engines and boilers.
The latter army is split in two, the Serbians having seized the Babina pass, forcing the army to retreat to the north-west. Twenty thousand prisoners and 200 guns are now reported taken. Kostin, which the cavalry is already closely approaching or already occupying, is ten miles northwest of Lake Doiran. This shows what great progress the Anglo-Greek forces have made.
Kostin is only five miles south of Strumitsa. Another important Bulgarian supply centre, and only a little further advanced is needed to make the Bulgarian defeat decisive.
Despatches tell of the consternation that has seized Sofia, 100 miles away. The Italians are advancing with fine speed on the allied left. The Bulgarians are retreating from Lake Presia and Lake Ochrida districts west of Monastir. Reana, six miles north of Lake Presia, is burning. The Bulgarians in this sector are afraid of being cut off and are hurrying in a roundabout way to reach Uskub, unaware that the Serbians are almost there.
The allied soldiers have had no great superiority in numbers in these battles and they have been fighting ten days without rest. This seems the only reason why a decisive result was not achieved before now.
**BRITISH AT GATE
OF BULGAR FORTRESS**
Allies Press Fleeing Enemy on Plateau of Strumitsa.
PARIS, Sept. 26.—The allied advance into Bulgaria continued to-day, the British penetrating into the Strumitsa plateau, the so-called Gibraltar of Bulgaria. British detachments previously had crossed the border just north of Lake Doiran.
The Associated Press reports the capture of Vele by the Serbians, who also have entered Ishtib, twenty-five miles southeast of Uskub. The Serbs also have taken Gradsko station, southeast of Uskub. German troops defending the town were forced to retreat.
Reports received to-day emphasized the demoralization of the Bulgarians, who are retreating in confusion, leaving behind an enormous amount of material, and probably many thousands of prisoners, as the allied troops strain every energy to get to Uskub and thereby make the victory complete.
It is pointed out that the Bulgarian army, estimated to aggregate 200,000 men, is in a very dangerous position, but the victory will not be decisive, in the opinion of the military experts, until Uskub, the centre of all the enemy's communication lines, is captured. If that is accomplished it is believed

HARRIS TO QUIT AS FIGHT OPENS

Democratic State Chairman Believed to Have Been Forced Out.

SMITH SOUNDS KEYNOTE

Candidate for Governor Places National Issues Foremost and Attacks Whitman.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
SYRACUSE, Sept. 26.—Edwin S. Harris, Democratic State Chairman, will resign within the next forty-eight hours as the result of disclosures in connection with his alleged efforts toward influencing the award of war contracts.
Unofficial announcement that the State chairman was to be shelved came simultaneously with the visit to Syracuse of Alfred E. Smith, nominee for Governor, for the formal opening of the State headquarters and the delivering of his opening campaign speech.
Harris's resignation will be Judge Joseph Kellogg of Glens Falls, who is expected to take over the duties of the office next Saturday.
Judge Kellogg would not discuss the matter to-night. Mr. Harris, after refusing all day to admit that such a movement was on foot, issued a statement saying that although he had not been asked to resign yet he had "heard there was a movement on foot to force me out."

Candidate Well Received.
The agitation to oust the State chairman started early to-day with the arrival of the State committee. Several went into a closed conference early in the day. Later the entire State committee was called in and the matter was discussed for more than three hours.
The meeting did not break up until Smith arrived at headquarters from Fulton. He immediately had a conference with Mr. Harris and other leaders. This conference was broken up when it became necessary for Mr. Smith to go to the Wieting Opera House to deliver his first formal speech of the campaign, and it was resumed at the close of the meeting.
Mr. Smith received a cordial reception by his audience, which had been waiting half an hour. The lower floor of the theatre was filled, but there were vacant spots in the gallery and entree, and about one-third of his hearers were women.
The candidate was introduced by former Judge D. Cady Herrick of Albany, who pointed out the importance of the election as registering the approval or disapproval of the national Administration's conduct of the war. He reviewed the Democratic achievements in building up the army and navy, pointing out how the ablest men in the country, irrespective of politics, have been called into the public service and have done so well that "even our enemies are amazed."

Makes Issue National.
Backing up his arguments that an election midway between Presidential elections may be regarded both at home and abroad as approval or disapproval of the Administration, he cited former President Roosevelt during the Spanish-American war.
Mr. Smith followed closely his predecessor.

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NEW AUTHORITY RISES IN RUSSIA

Pan-Russian Conference Names Committee of Five to Assume Power.

FRIENDLY TO THE ALLIES

Washington Sees Hope for Re-establishment of Order and Bolsheviks Fall.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Out of the chaos which has existed in Russia since the overthrow of the Kerensky Government by the Bolsheviks there is emerging a central authority which officials and diplomats here hope will be able to reestablish order and renew the fight against the common enemy.
Official information reached the Russian Embassy to-day that the pan-Russian constituent conference at Oufa, which has been recognized by all the provisional Governments opposing the Bolsheviks, including the Siberian Government, has constituted a committee of five as the lawful authority for all Russia. This committee will be responsible to the Constituent Assembly of all Russia, which will convene January 1 provided 250 members are present.
Many Factions Represented.
Composing the conference at Oufa were all members of the Constituent Assembly which have gathered in Samara, except those who belong to the Bolsheviks or to the Social Revolutionists of the Left. Attending the conference also are delegates of the Siberian Government, the Union of Liberty of the People, the group of the Renaissance and the Social Revolutionist and Social Democratic parties.
The committee of five set up as the sovereign authority is composed of M. Tchaikovsky of the Government of the North at Archangel, M. Volodsky, head of the western Siberian Government; M. Astor, former Mayor of Moscow and member of the Constitutional Democratic party; Lieut.-Gen. Holdreiff, one of the foremost men of Russia, and M. Avksentiev.
The despatch to the Russian Embassy telling of the results of the pan-Russian conference came from the chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Oufa Government and was summarized in this statement:
"As the separate provinces of Russia are being delivered from the yoke of Bolshevikism the temporary organs of legal authority are reconstituting and uniting themselves. On the territory of European Russia they are concentrating under the authority of a committee of all Russia, while in Siberia they are rallying under the provisional Government of Siberia."
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SERBS SET FOR KNOCKOUT BLOW TO BULGARIANS

Cavalry Closes to Uskub. Main Centre of Enemy Communication.

NEARER TO STRUMITZA

Sofia in Panic, Although 100 Miles Away—Italians Push Ahead.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from The London Times Service.
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LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Serbians have taken Vele, as well as Ishtib. The Serbian cavalry is now close to Uskub, fifteen miles further, if not already there. Uskub is the main centre of the enemy communications and its loss would almost be a knockout blow.
Already the Bulgarians are in an exceedingly serious position. The first and second Bulgarian armies are retreating in disorder, cut off entirely from their comrades in the west, known as the Eleventh German Army. This army has a German staff, but otherwise it is Bulgarian.
This latter army is split in two, the Serbians having seized the Babina pass, forcing the army to retreat to the north-west. Twenty thousand prisoners and 200 guns are now reported taken. Kostin, which the cavalry is already closely approaching or already occupying, is ten miles northwest of Lake Doiran. This shows what great progress the Anglo-Greek forces have made.
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The committee of five set up as the sovereign authority is composed of M. Tchaikovsky of the Government of the North at Archangel, M. Volodsky, head of the western Siberian Government; M. Astor, former Mayor of Moscow and member of the Constitutional Democratic party; Lieut.-Gen. Holdreiff, one of the foremost men of Russia, and M. Avksentiev.
The despatch to the Russian Embassy telling of the results of the pan-Russian conference came from the chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Oufa Government and was summarized in this statement:
"As the separate provinces of Russia are being delivered from the yoke of Bolshevikism the temporary organs of legal authority are reconstituting and uniting themselves. On the territory of European Russia they are concentrating under the authority of a committee of all Russia, while in Siberia they are rallying under the provisional Government of Siberia."
The committee of the members of the constituent assembly of all Russia consists of all the members of the constituent assembly which have gathered in Samara, except those who belong to the factions of the Bolsheviks and of the Social Revolutionists of the Left, and as having renounced their titles of members of constituent assemblies and therefore having lost their right to join the committee.
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